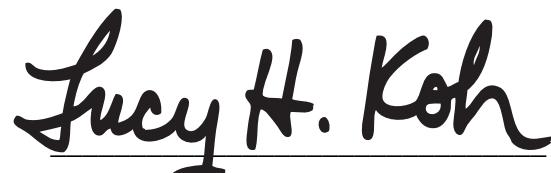


UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN JOSE DIVISION

11 RICHARD KATZMAN,) No.: 13-CV-00438 LHK
12 Plaintiff,) PRELIMINARY JURY INSTRUCTIONS
13 v.)
14 LOS ANGELES COUNTY METROPOLITAN)
15 TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY,)
a special district,)
16 Defendant.)
17

23 Dated: December 30, 2014


Lucy H. Koh

24 LUCY H. KOH
United States District Judge

1. DUTY OF JURY

Ladies and gentlemen: You are now the jury in this case. It is my duty to instruct you on the law.

These instructions are preliminary instructions to help you understand the principles that apply to civil trials and to help you understand the evidence as you listen to it. You will be allowed to keep this set throughout the trial to which to refer. This set of instructions is not to be taken home and must remain in the jury room when you leave in the evenings. At the end of the trial, I will give you a final set of instructions. It is the final set of instructions which will govern your deliberations.

You must not infer from these instructions or from anything I may say or do as indicating that I have an opinion regarding the evidence or what your verdict should be.

It is your duty to find the facts from all the evidence in the case. To those facts you will apply the law as I give it to you. You must follow the law as I give it to you whether you agree with it or not. And you must not be influenced by any personal likes or dislikes, opinions, prejudices, or sympathy. That means that you must decide the case solely on the evidence before you. You will recall that you took an oath to do so.

In following my instructions, you must follow all of them and not single out some and ignore others; they are all important.

2. CLAIMS AND DEFENSES

To help you follow the evidence, I will give you a brief summary of the positions of the parties:

The plaintiff claims that the defendant's pension audit procedures violate his constitutional right to due process. Specifically, the plaintiff contends that his interest in the uninterrupted payment of his pension outweighs the defendant's interest in not implementing certain procedural safeguards that plaintiff asks the defendant to implement. The plaintiff also contends that the risk that the defendant will erroneously deprive pension recipients of their pension is unreasonably high, and that procedural safeguards exist which would reduce this risk of erroneous deprivation. The plaintiff has the burden of proving his claim by a preponderance of the evidence.

The defendant denies that its pension audit procedures violate the plaintiff's constitutional right to due process. Defendant contends that any additional or substitute procedural requirements would entail fiscal and administrative burdens and would not reduce the risk of erroneous deprivation.

3. BURDEN OF PROOF—PREPONDERANCE OF THE EVIDENCE

When a party has the burden of proof on any claim by a preponderance of the evidence, it means you must be persuaded by the evidence that the claim is more probably true than not true.

You should base your decision on all of the evidence, regardless of which party presented it.

4. WHAT IS EVIDENCE

The evidence you are to consider in deciding what the facts are consists of:

- (1) the sworn testimony of any witness;
- (2) the exhibits which are received in evidence; and
- (3) any facts to which the lawyers have agreed.

5. WHAT IS NOT EVIDENCE

In reaching your verdict, you may consider only the testimony and exhibits received into evidence. Certain things are not evidence, and you may not consider them in deciding what the facts are. I will list them for you:

- (1) Arguments and statements by lawyers are not evidence. The lawyers are not witnesses. What they will say in their opening statements, will say in their closing arguments, and at other times is intended to help you interpret the evidence, but it is not evidence. If the facts as you remember them differ from the way the lawyers have stated them, your memory of them controls.
- (2) Questions and objections by lawyers are not evidence. Attorneys have a duty to their clients to object when they believe a question is improper under the rules of evidence. You should not be influenced by the objection or by the court's ruling on it.
- (3) Testimony that has been excluded or stricken, or that you have been instructed to disregard, is not evidence and must not be considered. In addition sometimes testimony and exhibits are received only for a limited purpose; when I give a limiting instruction, you must follow it.
- (4) Anything you may have seen or heard when the court was not in session is not evidence. You are to decide the case solely on the evidence received at the trial.

6. DIRECT OR CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE

Evidence may be direct or circumstantial. Direct evidence is direct proof of a fact, such as testimony by a witness about what that witness personally saw or heard or did. Circumstantial evidence is proof of one or more facts from which you could find another fact. You should consider both kinds of evidence. The law makes no distinction between the weight to be given to either direct or circumstantial evidence. It is for you to decide how much weight to give to any evidence.

7. RULING ON OBJECTIONS

There are rules of evidence that control what can be received into evidence. When a lawyer asks a question or offers an exhibit into evidence and a lawyer on the other side thinks that it is not permitted by the rules of evidence, that lawyer may object. If I overrule the objection, the question may be answered or the exhibit received. If I sustain the objection, the question cannot be answered, and the exhibit cannot be received. Whenever I sustain an objection to a question, you must ignore the question and must not guess what the answer might have been.

Sometimes I may order that evidence be stricken from the record and that you disregard or ignore the evidence. That means that when you are deciding the case, you must not consider the evidence that I told you to disregard.

8. CREDIBILITY OF WITNESSES

In deciding the facts in this case, you may have to decide which testimony to believe and which testimony not to believe. You may believe everything a witness says, or part of it, or none of it. Proof of a fact does not necessarily depend on the number of witnesses who testify about it.

In considering the testimony of any witness, you may take into account:

- (1) the opportunity and ability of the witness to see or hear or know the things testified to;
- (2) the witness's memory;
- (3) the witness's manner while testifying;
- (4) the witness's interest in the outcome of the case and any bias or prejudice;
- (5) whether other evidence contradicted the witness's testimony;
- (6) the reasonableness of the witness's testimony in light of all the evidence; and
- (7) any other factors that bear on believability.

The weight of the evidence as to a fact does not necessarily depend on the number of witnesses who testify about it.

9. STIPULATIONS OF FACT

The parties have agreed to certain facts that will be read to you. You should therefore treat these facts as having been proven.

10. CONDUCT OF THE JURY

1 I will now say a few words about your conduct as jurors.

2 First, keep an open mind throughout the trial, and do not decide what the verdict should be until
3 you and your fellow jurors have completed your deliberations at the end of the case.

4 Second, because you must decide this case based only on the evidence received in the case and on
5 my instructions as to the law that applies, you must not be exposed to any other information about
6 the case or to the issues it involves during the course of your jury duty. Thus, until the end of the
7 case or unless I tell you otherwise:

8 Do not communicate with anyone in any way and do not let anyone else
9 communicate with you in any way about the merits of the case or anything to do
10 with it. This includes discussing the case in person, in writing, by phone or
11 electronic means, via e-mail, text messaging, or any Internet chat room, blog, Web
12 site or other feature. This applies to communicating with your fellow jurors until I
13 give you the case for deliberation, and it applies to communicating with everyone
14 including your family members, your employer, the media or press, and the
15 people involved in the trial, although you may notify your family and your employer
16 that you have been seated as a juror in the case. But, if you are asked or approached
17 in any way about your jury service or anything about this case, you must respond
18 that you have been ordered not to discuss the matter and to report the contact to the
19 court.

20 Because you will receive all the evidence and legal instruction you properly may
21 consider to return a verdict: do not read, watch, or listen to any news or media
22 accounts or commentary about the case or anything to do with it; do not do any
23 research, such as consulting dictionaries, searching the Internet or using other
24 reference materials; and do not make any investigation or in any other way try to
25 learn about the case on your own.

26 The law requires these restrictions to ensure the parties have a fair trial based on the same evidence
27 that each party has had an opportunity to address. A juror who violates these restrictions
28 jeopardizes the fairness of these proceedings, and a mistrial could result that would require the
entire process to start over. If any juror is exposed to any outside information, please notify the
court immediately.

11. TAKING NOTES

If you wish, you may take notes to help you remember the evidence. If you do take notes, please keep them to yourself until you and your fellow jurors go to the jury room to decide the case. Do not let note-taking distract you. When you leave, your notes should be left in the jury room. No one will read your notes. They will be destroyed at the conclusion of the case.

Whether or not you take notes, you should rely on your own memory of the evidence. Notes are only to assist your memory. You should not be overly influenced by your notes or those of your fellow jurors.

12. BENCH CONFERENCES AND RECESSES

From time to time during the trial, it may become necessary for me to talk with the attorneys out of the hearing of the jury, either by having a conference at the bench when the jury is present in the courtroom, or by calling a recess. Please understand that while you are waiting, we are working. The purpose of these conferences is not to keep relevant information from you, but to decide how certain evidence is to be treated under the rules of evidence and to avoid confusion and error.

Of course, we will do what we can to keep the number and length of these conferences to a minimum. I may not always grant an attorney's request for a conference. Do not consider my granting or denying a request for a conference as any indication of my opinion of the case or of what your verdict should be.

13. OUTLINE OF TRIAL

Trials proceed in the following way: First, each side may make an opening statement.

An opening statement is not evidence. It is simply an outline to help you understand what that party expects the evidence will show. A party is not required to make an opening statement.

The plaintiff will then present evidence, and counsel for the defendant may cross-examine. Then the defendant may present evidence, and counsel for the plaintiff may cross-examine.

After the evidence has been presented, I will instruct you on the law that applies to the case and the attorneys will make closing arguments.

After that, you will go to the jury room to deliberate on your verdict.